# Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

## THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollar per copy.

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### A NONSUIT.

"We do not know how consistent the rule of the Intelligencer may be; but we have noticed, on more than one occasion, that the Intelligencer has not waited long to see if its selections against the Democratic party contained the truth, and nothing but the truth. If they pleased

the truth, and nothing but the truth. If they pleased the eye or suited the feelings of the editors they were copied forthwith. Of this character was the curious statement copied into the Intelligencer that the Legislature of Louisiana had instructed unanimously against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a statement precisely the reverse of the fact.

"In the case of Mr. Fillmore and his views about Cuba, the excuss of the Intelligencer does not hold water. It is not often that sum a man a life of the continuous and pains taking the continuous and when his views are sustained by his own Whig friends in the South."—Union of yesterday.

should not have taken the trouble to notice it- mation of its own ridiculous stories about Africanconfident as we are that few even of its own readers ization of Cuba by Great Britain! The Union is would credit the imputation. But, unfortunately for them, our neighbors of the Union adduce a specification in support of their charge. Now, if we disprove the specification, the charge itself (according tion in Cuba of the African apprentice system." to the law martial, to which, as military men, the And if there was, what then? Is Cuba, or more editors of the Union must bow) must fall also. Let us see, therefore, how the fact stands.

The Union alleges that the Intelligencer "copied ' the curious statement that the Legislature of Louisiana had instructed unanimously against the re-' peal of the Missouri Compromise-a statement ' precisely the reverse of the fact."

To this we answer, first, that such a statement never appeared in our paper; secondly, that such a statement was transmitted to us in a telegraphic despatch, but, doubting its correctness, we threw it aside; and, thirdly, we inserted the resolutions themselves, in full, the moment they reached us, to wit on the 1st day of April instant. Therefore, the specification being untrue, the charge of the Union falls to the ground.

But since the Union has forced this defence upon us. let us see whether it has, as all accusers should do, come into court with clean hands. It is rather a small game, but we now place the Union at the bar to answer for itself touching these very Louisiana resolutions. Why did the Union delay until within a few days past to publish those resolu-tions, and then why did it not publish them all? Why did it hold back two of them and only give the third? Was it because the omitted ones were unpalatable? Here are the first two of the series, which the Union suppressed:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, I hat the people of the State of Louisiana have ever viewed the agitation of the question of slavery with the deepest concern, and they regarded the adoption of the measures of 1850, known as the compromise measures, as a

final setsolved, that in the judgment of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana those compromise measures were intended to have a more lasting and permanent effect than the mere adjustment of the difficulties arising out of the then recent acquisition of Mexican territory; and that by their adoption certain great principles were es-tablished, which not only furnished a remedy for the then existing evils, but which would for all time to come avoid a similar agitation, by withdrawing from the floor of Congress the question of slavery, and committing its decision to those who are alone interested in it, and who alone are responsible for its consequences.

And here is the third, which alone the Union found room for:

" Be it therefore further resolved, That the Nebraska Territorial bill now pending in Congress, so far as designed to carry into effect and perpetuate this principle of non-intervention as to the institution of slavery, meets our approval, and we request our Senators and Representa-tives to support the same."

How did this happen? Might we not retort the charge of unfairness upon our accusers, if we chose to follow the example of the Union?

With regard to the sentiment ascribed to Mr. FILLMORE respecting Cuba, &c. at his reception in a Southern city, it depends upon the report of a single paper, and, whatever the Union may think, we prefer to ascertain a public man's exact language before we arraign him; and prefer looking to the official written language of a President for his sentiments rather than to the vague newspaper report of an obiter dictum. On the subject referred to by the Union Mr. FILLMORE thus expressed himself in his Annual Message to Congress in December, 1852, and to that we hold him :

"Early in the present year official notes were received Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention, in virtue of which the three Powers should severally and ollectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any Power or individual whatever. "This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorpora-tion into the Union at the present time as fraught with

"Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look measure. It would probably affect, in a prejudical members. It would probably affect, in a prejudical members. bers. It would probably affect, in a prejudical manner, the industrial interests of the South, and it might revive those conflicts of osinion between the different sections of the country which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have ben so happily compromised.'

CAPTURE OF TWO WHALES. - We learn that the schooner Union of Provincetown, while cruising off that port on Friday last, succeded in capturing two fin back whales. They were both kiled by bomb lances. These are said to be the People; Constitutional questions; Free Trade: Inabout the life are large numbers in the bay, at the present time there are large numbers in the bay, and partie from the Cape have gone in pursuit of them.

[Boston Traveller.]

[Boston Traveller.]

AFRICANS IN CUBA.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

African Apprentice System Inaugurated in Cuba. In the face of the repeated and earnest denials of dis-tinguished officials abroad and their sympathizers in this country, we have authentic confirmation of our position as to the early inauguration in Cuba of the African as to the early inauguration in Cuba of the African apprentice system. It will be seen that the official organ of the Captain General announces the distribution of over five hundred Africans as apprentices among various gentlemen of the island for one year. This is the initiation of the system which is designed to meet the wants of their labor in Cuba, and the establishment of the British policy to make the island worthless and a nuisance to the United States.

FROM THE HAVANA GAZETTE OF APRIL 11. Office of the Captain General and Superintendent of the Fi-nances of the always faithful Island of Cuba. Department of Government.

Department of Government.

FIRST SECTION.

The following is a list of the gentlemen upon whom the apprenticeship for one year of the African negroes seized last March in the jurisdiction of Trinidad has been conferred. After follow the names.]

Which is hereby inserted by the order of his excellency the Captain General in the official Gazette of the Government.

ment for the information of the parties interested. HAVANA, APRIL 10, 1854.

the reverse of the fact.

"In the case of Mr. Fillmore and his views about Cuba, the case of Mr. Fillmore and his views about Cuba, the case of Mr. Fillmore and his views about Cuba, the case of the Litelligence does not hold water. It is not often that such a make the case of the Litelligence does not hold water. It is not often that such a make the misunderstood, and expectably when he will be will be misunderstood, and expectably when he will be misunderstood, and when his views are sustained by his department, whom they are to serve for one year as apprentices, and are then to have the will be will be will be more easily satisfied with the "confirmation" than its readers will be. There is not a shadow of evidence that Great Britain had any thing to do with properly Spain, to ask the Union's permission before she may take even so small a step towards the gradual melioration of slavery in her own dominions ?-New York Commercial Adv.

# FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

THE NEBRASKA BILL .- The New York Journal of Commerce publishes lists of the names of members of the Senate and House of Representatives who have spoken for or against the Senate Nebraska bill, and adds:

"It cannot now be said that the bill has been indecently hurried through Congress, or that there has been any lack of opportunity to discuss its merits and demerits. From a perusal of most of the speeches on both sides which have been published in the Washington papers, we are led to believe that, in the sound unbiased in the sound unbiased indement of the members, the bill has gained strength by the discussion. True, there has been a mighty outside pressure against it from the North, some of which is real and some manufactured, as in the days of hard cider, for the sake of effect. We trust the honorable members will recellect that they are sent to Washington to exercise their own judgment, under oath, on all matters regularly coming before them, and not that of their constituents or the clergy."

It is no fault of its friends that the Nebraska bil has not been "indecently hurried through Congress." It was their purpose to do so. But it is the last sentence in the paragraph we have should have felt surprise at finding such an avowal this doctrine is scouted as a mischievous heresy [Albany Evening Journal.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON. The Peruvian Government have issued a decree explans tory of that of April, 1853, in relation to the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries. A correspondence ensued on the subject between the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. CLAY, United States Minister. A Brazilian steamer was lately advertised to touch at certain points on that river, and our Minister took this opportunity of asking for official information whether Brazilian vessels were permitted to navigate the Amazon and the Huallaga as far as Yurimaguas. If so, he claimed the same concessions for American vessels, under the treaty at present existing between our Government and that of Peru. The Peruvian Minister replies that the reaty between his Government and Brazil was private and particular, and essentially different from that entered into with the United States. The treaty with the latter Power, he contends, did not refer to inland navigation ister receives a similar answer as that given to Mr. Clay, that the treaty between Brazil and Peru gives the former Government privileges and advantages in the waters of Peru not allowed to any other nation .- Balt. Amer.

THE THIRD ARTILLERY, (FOR CALIFORNIA.) We stated last week that four companies of the (at sea) unfortunate United States Third Artillery, which was de-New York on Tuesday last, on board the steamer Falcon. bound for Panama. We now learn that, after being at sea four days, the Falcon put into Old Point Comfort on Sunday morning. She had been four days in reaching Cape Hatteras from New York, and, the engines being quite out of order, it was deemed prudential to put back. The number of soldiers on board is 255, under the command of Lieut. LOESER, Lieut. WINDER, Lieut. VAN Vorst, and Adjutant WINDER. The families of some of

LOOK OUT !- The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore American writes from the former city as fol-

lows, under date of the 24th instant: agents, in various cities. The applicant must have a capital of \$150, which he is required to pay over to his employer as security, while he goes off to take charge of the agency. The gentleman succeeded in obtaining several hundred dollars from his dupes, and then decamped to

GERMAN PARTY .- The German citizens of Louisville (Ky.) have organized themselves into a party, which, in circular, they invite the Germans of the United States generally to join, "for the purpose," as they express it, of being able to exercise a power proportionable to their number and adapted to their principles." They consider that there is a fair prospect of success for such an organization, and have published their platform. It embraces quite a multifarious list of principles, formally about the firt of this description taken on our coast, and ternal Improvements; Foreign Policy; Rights of Women;

NOTES ON THE ANDES-CONTINUED.

In the flat bottom near the town of Suriti some small fish were bottled from a snow-water stream, intended for Prof. Agassiz. During a heavy hail-storm from the southeast skeep flocked together in small gangs, and

we halted and gazed with delight at the ancient curiosity of the new world. The city of Cuzco, centuries ago the seat of the Incas. The view is beautiful. Close against the hills at the west of the valley we see the ruins of the temple of the sun; Catholic church steeples rise amidst smaller buildings of a larger city; the floor of the valley is carpeted in green; while afar off, opposite the church steeples, are the white snow-capped Andes in a clear blue sky.

By the roadside is a grave; the grave-digger has thrown up a skull. Why may not that skull be that of Manco | Capac, Inca I. ? Over his bones we find the most interesting study of American antiquity. It is a scene for the great master, Shakspeare. It reminds us of the dialogue between Hamlet and Horatio:

the dogs might again eat his bread and cheese. The old man and the mules need rest; we have been 45 days on the road from Tarma. The arrieros when leaving wished to kiss my hand, a practice encouraged by the priests and authorities, but particularly offensive to the North American, especially after the poor Indian has faithfully performed his duties.

In the plaza we find for sale maize, barley, wheat,

beans, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, onions, cab-bage, yuca, sugar-cane, pine-apples, cherimoyas, plan-tains, bananas, oranges, limes, papayas, water-melons, granadillas, and dried figs; in their season also peaches, apples, grapes, and cherries. There is a great display of pottery, well made and fancifully colored. White and printed cotton goods bring high prices; so do coarse woollen cloths, particularly those of blue and scarlet. The whole population require thick clothing.

The city of Cuzco has a scanty population. The department contains 346,031 souls. I found a very friendly disposition towards the expedition, with a desire to aid me. The prefect offered twenty soldiers as an escort in the low country to the east of the Andes. A number of young men volunteered to accompany me. A meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of forming a company to join me. At their suggestion the Pre-sident of Peru was applied to for the payment of \$20,000, appropriated by Congress for the exploration of the Rio Madre de Dios, supposed to be the same with the River Purus, rising among the mountains to the eastward of the rivers below are flooded by waves which sweep every Cuzco. I was very much pleased also to hear a spirited thing before them. A sudden rise of three feet would young officer had applied to command the soldiers. From investigations made I found that the head of the Rio Madre de Dios was some distance beyond the line between civilization and the savages, the Chuncho Indians. SEPTEMBER 16 .- The day for my departure had arrived,

but neither volunteers nor regulars were ready. Richards was sick, and left behind with the baggage. We mounted the hills to the left of the valley, taking the short or twelve leagues road to Paucartombo. The wind and ourse were easterly, with a cold rain falling in small drops. Temperature of a spring 60°, the air 54°. At daylight in the morning, as we entered a deep gorge, the warm sea breezes, mixed with the cold mountain air;

reminded me of spring-time at home.

A well-dressed old Indian, with scarlet vest, kindly ofshould have felt surprise at finding such an avowal approvingly quoted in the National organ of that party. The doctrine of "instruction" was once a recognised doctrine of the Democracy. "Obey or faces of Representatives who seemed disposed to faces of Representatives who seemed disposed to the will of their constituents. Now, however, out the will of their constituents. Now, however, this doctrine is scouted as a mischievous heres! act so in North America.

At Totora farm we halted for the night, and met a

We hope the curtain will rise that we may view the productions of the tropical valley below; but the mist thickens, and the day gets dark with heavy heaped-up black swimming we gained the padre in time to save our raft clouds. A rain storm follows. The grasses are thrifty from passing over the falls. In the evening we were at and the top of the ridge covered with a thick sod. By barometer we stand 11,000 feet above the level of the sea.

At mid-day thermometer 54°. Riding along the difficulty in getting persons to go with us after the old ridge to the road suddenly turned Indian. The padre made a spirited speech to them, which

We pitched our tent, "while shepherds watched their limited for the people among the mountains.

We pitched our tent, "while shepherds watched their limited for the people among the mountains. Power, he contends, did not refer to inland navigation. His Government was opposed to Mr. Clay's pretensions. A correspondence had also taken place on the same subject between the English Chargé d'Affaires and the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The English Minister of Foreign Affairs. The English Minister receives a similar answer as that given to Mr. Clay, winding down has been so near to the centre of the earth that the compass is of no use to us. The way is lined tance, we came to a smooth place in the river. Another with bones of mules and horses killed by falling down these precipices, which don't deserve to be called roads. Among the limbs of the trees parrots are chattering with monkeys. Trains of large ants cross our path. This

Under a rude shed, by the side of the mountain torrent the cinchons trees are thinly scattered over the country. The bark is represented as inferior. The best quality sells at \$25 the hundred pounds in the market of Cuzco. cascarilleroes, as the bark-gatherers are called, carry the bark home. The tree is felled by an axe, the bark stripped off, dried, made into small bundles, and carried on the backs of the men, who are generally Mestizos, to the nearest point at which a mule may be brought. Leechler pointed out the cinchona trees. The caseathe officers are also passengers, viz: Mrs. Loeser, Miss
Eaton, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Capt. Jones and child.

Look Our!—The Philadelphia correspondent of the country around. The forest trees here are very valuable for their varieties of ornamental woods. Leechler undertook this city for some time past by a man who advertised for partners to take charge of a flourishing business, as his agents, in various cities. The applicant partners to take charge of a flourishing business, as his agents, in various cities. been thinking of the water-power dashing by us for a saw mill, when, before going to sleep, he said, "Cover your head, sir, at night; for the serpents are very large.' There are productions not always enumerated in a com-

At mid-day thermometer at 74°, showing an increase of 20° since yesterday at this time. The country is rough, the hills completely enveloped in forest trees. The descent is still great. Arriving at the house of a squatter we put up for the night. Cascarilleroes bring their here to deposite it. The place is called Cueba. Three families live in bamboo houses. The men and women are engaged clearing little patches of ground, where they plant sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, peppers, plantains, oranges, paltos, watermelons, cotton, and yuca. Probably there may be forty acres in all cleared. Yuca serves for bread where they have no flour. It is a species of potato, like the yam of Panama. It is a root and we lay down by the head of the Madre de Dios to in caves, like wild bears, bescachas, or eagles. They like a beet from a small tree, which grows to the height of a man, with a trunk as large as his thumb, having crow-foot shaped leaves in a branch at the top of the

Clearing the land is a tiresome business. Trees cut down at the end of the wet season, when they are full of sap, burn with great difficulty. The brush-wood and thick under-growth is troublesome, though the soil is snuffed a breakfast, while the Indians silently hung

ery productive after being well cleared. Including their heads. I was looking upon the water expecting to see them plunge in and swim towards us. Leechnay be said to belong to the houses. There are no others in the neighborhood. They are glad to see travellers to the neighborhood. They are glad to see travellers to the neighborhood. ear the news, for they are shut out from the world.

At night I was politely given the centre of the floor of ne of the houses for my bed. Three men slept on one side morning."

We saw the tracks of five Chunchos on the sand. Their southeast sheep nocked together in small gaugs, and stood in a ring with heads out like a drove of partridges going to rest.

As we rise to the top of a small gap and pass under a large arch which supports a well-built stone aqueduct, with a sucking baby between us, which seemed to have a constant nudling and pulling like a young pup. The houses are fully with a sucking baby between us, which seemed to have a constant nudling and pulling like a young pup. The houses are fully with bamboos, placed about four inches apart, that ir may pass. After we all got asleep something made a oise near our heads, and in the morning tracks of a large ger indicated his desire for a baby. The men thought e must be a monster by the foot-prints, and pointed to there he had his paw through the opening, but his arm as not long enough. They are seldom so daring, and e must have been immoderately hungry.

At the base of the Andes, where one hundred men were

ultivating the coca plant, I was embraced by Padre Reello, a Franciscan missionary from Italy. We are now the eastern frontier settlements and at the end of the ad for mules. The only way to shorten the distance ween us and the Atlantic was to dismount and cut a y through the forest on foot. The undergrowth is so at that it is difficult to see where the tigers and other

tild animals get through. José was left in charge of the mules. With a barome

between Hamlet and Horatio:

Ham. To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hote?

How. Twen to consider too surjounty, to consider so?

Ham. No faith, not a jot; but to follow him thither with subject enough, and likelihood to lead it," &c.

Entering the Government house I found the prefect of the department of Cuzco sick in bed with "peste," (influenza,) attended by a doctor and a priest. His aid de-camp appeared in full uniform, and laughingly told me he was licutenant in the Peruvian navy, with a major's commission in the army.

José was left in charge of the mules. With a barometry and possible in hand, I pushed through the woods, accommend to the past of the checkler and four Indians. The parts and called "Paititi," "Alerto," "Cabaton," "Valader," and his four brave dogs bounded shead as rangers.

After a nost difficult struggle, twalve hours brought us to the bask of the "Cosmipata" river, in the territory of the Chuscho savages. The stream is very swift, with a rocky bed forly yards wide; the water of greenish connaints of the chuschosavages. The gentler motion of the waters have been dead to the stream is very gradual, but not navigable for canoes. The gentler motion of the waters have been dead to the complex of the chuschosavages. The stream is very swift, with a rocky bed forly yards wide; the water of greenish connaints and the prefer to the descent of the stream is very gradual, but not navigable for canoes. The gentler motion of the waters have a provided through the woods, accomment in hand, I pushed through the woods, accomment hand, I pushed through the woods major's commission in the army.

José hung his saddle wallets behind the door for fear here and there present a striking contrast with the spark-

> wood early in the morning, the logs were fastened toge-ther, and the first North American-built raft launched upon this tributary of the Amazon. I embarked with Leechler and one old Indian for the opposite shore. There were falls above and below us; the current swift. We The wealth, strength, and greatness of a nation depend poled part of the way, but soon found the river too deep for that process. We landed on a rocky little island, afstrong for him, and he had to swim for life, while opr barous was carried down stream and wrecked against the ocks. At 1 P. M. thermometer in the sun 100°; temperature of the river water 70°. In the evening Leechler had been working with the padre and the Indians cutting more timber; he swam over and spent the night on the island with me. In preference to sleeping in the woods island with me. In preference to sleeping in the woods we laydown upon the rocks, under a heavy rain, with loud claps of thunder, which echoed up the Andes. At midnight the old Indian called us from our bed of water. The night the night was dark, and rain pared tain towards was riging, the night was dark, and rain pared tain towards was however the scale and stood by so bravely amidst my troubles that I feel inclined to sit still and talk with him in plain English. The Cascarilleros have seen islands in the bed of the Madre de Dios. During the rainy season the mountries was riging, the night was dark, and rain pared tain towards was however the scale and stood by so bravely amidst my troubles that river was rising, the night was dark, and rain poured not escape. We saw the rushing waters between us and by the waters; that tree is borne rapidly down until it the shores. When the mountain torrents suddenly rise reaches the level country, where the current of the larger carry us off. Leechler assured me we could not gain the shore by swimming. A mark was placed by the edge of the water, and we seated ourselves very uncomfortably to await our fate. The roaring of the waters was terrible. The old Indian hears the dogs bark, and we think the larger and larger every year. As it increases in size in Chunchos are attacking the padre on the main land. I the middle of the river it occupies space which before blamed myself for bringing these people so far. Should was covered with water. The same body of water must the stream continue to rise at its present rate we must be pass; as it does so it cuts a deeper channel, while it also lost. Suddenly the old Indian, looking up, turned to me caves away the banks, whose earth and growth are carwith brightning eyes, pointed to the southeast, and said, in ried further down by the freshets. One channel grows ly as I saw the Indian smile; it was expressive, natural, and knowing. As the daylight came the storm cleared off, and we survey our prison. The waters had turned muddy, the drift wood came dancing by us, great logs rolled over as they floated down. The wild toucan, with its large beak, screamed as it flew over us to its nest; the

alarmed, deserted. The volunteers backed out to a man, away, and we gained the opposite main land. Leechler when José suggested an opinion that volunteers did not act so in North America. the party divided. Our provisions were getting short. A at first spoke with difficulty in his native language, but left with the old Indian, and he was told to remain there with a true American spirit said, "Mr. Gibbon, you may depend upon me as a companion." He knew parts of the country I was directed to explore: his acreican and the country I was directed to explore: his acreican and the country I was directed to explore the country I was directed to explore; his services with a river. But he was again directed to remain where he more acceptable. He joined me.

Turning from the river we ascend a steep ridge of mountains, the eastern ridge at last. A heavy mist wafts upwards as the winds drive it against the side of the Anupwards as the winds drive it against the side of the Anupwards as the winds drive it against the side of the Anupwards wards.

Tiver. But he was again directed to remain where he now was while we sought help, to take care of his provisions, and he would soon be with his friends. He told upwards as the winds drive it against the side of the Anupwards wards. river. But he was again directed to remain where he and twenty days. Time with merchants is money.

now was while we sought help, to take care of his provi
But the great river must be explored from its mouth

coca," which was on the opposite side.

With Leechler on one side of the bamboo raft and I on the other we jumped into the stream, and after hard work scending along the banks of that stream for some dis- the Peruvian Government. lost, and we saved the men by felling a large tree on the

rocks to which they clung.

The old Indian had eaten all he had the night we left Triumph of the People.) him, and was now very hungry. He was delighted to get his coca, and handed me the cigars I gave him to smoke. unfortunate United States Third Artillery, which was de-layed in its transportation to California by the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, had again embarked from informed me a few men were gathering Peruvian bark in the steamer San Francisco, had again embarked from informed me a few men were gathering Peruvian bark in the woods, but it was difficult to tell where they were, as I saw at once we could get no further, but it was a satisfaction to behold these two rivers, the Tono and Piñipiñi, join and form the head of a river called by the Quichua Indians Amaru-Mayu, (Serpent river.) which Padre Revello had not long since named the "Rio Madre de Dios," for the reason the Chunchos had killed a number of crelittle church, had thrown the Catholic image of the Virgin

into a tributary stream, whence it had floated down and was found on a rock in the centre of Amaru-Mayu.

This stream is very swift, about seventy yards wide, and not navigable at the point I saw it, which is in latitude 12° 32′ south, longitude 70° 26′ west of Greenwich, and by barometrical measurement 1,377 feet above the Pacific ocean; showing a descent from the first flower "Madre de Dios" in cances among islands a short dis-tance below us, and that the river is very winding in its country is a beautiful one, well watered, and from its general appearance adapted for cultivation, though wild and unpopulated as far as we have seen, except by monkeys of different species, who are very busy in the evening cutting into the bamboo stalks for the water therein,

which they take as their tea.

We feel great anxiety to visit the islands in a Chuncho canoe, to make friends under the shade of a plantain orchard, to contract at the door of these Indians for a paslegs, all more or less uncomfortably aroused by the growl-

feet are very small, and they walk with toes much turn-

Regaining the top of the Andes, we found the barome ter tube had been broken on the way. A hole was cut in the top of our coffee-pot large enough to insert a ther-mometer, and the height of the mountains determined by

The day is pleasant, and we took our last blow and rest; the clouds lift, and while seated on a smooth top of the peak of the Andes we see afar off to the east the magnificent view we have been anxiously expecting.

The rich low lands are looked down upon from a height of over nine thousand feet. It is like looking upon the ocean. Those regular ridges, trending northwest and southeast, decreasing in height as they increase in dis-tance, seem like the waves of the sea rolling towards the mountains. The whole surface is covered with a beautiful growth of forest trees, whose foliage appears of a deep blue color. The spacious earth and they that dwell therein by sovereign right belong to the Almighty—

"He fram'd and fix'd it on the seas;
And his Almighty hand
Upon inconstant floods has made
The stable fabric stand."

The stable fabric stand."

Looking at the compass, following the direction of the northeast point, we see interruptions in the ridges, where the Madre de Dios cuts her way through the rollers towards the Atlantic ocean. The geographical position of that river forces us to believe it to be the same as the Purus. This is a matter of importance. If it is navigable for steamboats to where we now see, it forms the natural highway to South Peru.

the undeveloped commercial resources of that beautiful garden. Rice yields well without flooding the lands; cane ler shot two wild turkeys, and a fine fish, which helped out boiled rice and parched corn for supper.

One of the Indians was taken sick. I administered three antibilious pills, which cured him. Cutting enough balsa sweet orange blossoms, while the inquisitive monkey is engaged in a scientific examination of the pineapple Regular rains descend and cheer "the meadow's second

The wealth, strength, and greatness of a nation depend upon a well-editivated and productive soil and people, aided by commerce and manufactures. Veins of gold or ter being nearly carried over the falls. Leechler lost the silver run out; without other industry poverty follows, balsa in his return for the padre; the current was too particularly where the people have been principally schooled in poetry and Latin grammar, as found to be the case on some parts of our route.

Leechler tells me he has not heard his own language spoken for ten years; that he would like much to go with me. "But," Mr. Gibbon, "I have a wife and two fine boys in Porcartambo." He has been of so much tain torrents wash away the soil about the roots of large trees. A tree falls into the stream and is carried away rivers runs slow, there it turns up side down-that is The branches eventually hold to the bottom of the river This was great relief, particular- larger than the other. The smaller one probably fills up, and then one island is lost by its attachment to the main land. Should the river be large enough to float a vessel, and there be no falls between it and the sea, that island is the head of navigation. Suppose it is in latitude 12° south, longitude 70° west of Greenwich, the dis-

A slip loaded with woolien and cotton goods and with hardware, ploughs, and farming utensils—of which there are none except some miserable old muskets—with corn, rice, buckwheat, hemp, tobacco, all kinds of garden and flower seeds, plants, veins, and shoes, would require twenty-five days to the mouth of the Amazon, eighteen days to the island, and ten days to Cuzca; in all, fifty-three days. On the route travelled at present by Cape Horn to Yslay, on the Pacific, the nearest seaport to Cuzdepend upon me as a companion." He knew parts of the Chunchos would murder him or the tigers would devour co, the passage would occupy one hundred and five days, country I was directed to explore; his services were the him at night; if we left him he would jump into the and fifteen days from there to Cuzco; in all, one hundred co, the passage would occupy one hundred and five days,

> When we swam across the Cosnipata with our bamboo balsa I lost my straw hat in the middle of the stream. Should it be found in the mouth of the Purus I shall hereafter maintain that it is fully entitled to the honor of having decided that the Cosnipata is a tributary of the

Teach your children the way to the sea, and in your old age the luxuries of other lands will gladden the hearts

The city of Cuzco has a population of about 20,000. raft was built, which rescued the old Indian, but was also with a greater proportion of Creoles than any place belost, and we saved the men by felling a large tree on the rocks to which they clung.

> In the museum are many ancient curiosities—mum-mies, mining tools, earthen, stone, and metal ware, war clubs, hatchets, and Indian costumes. In a small library hangs a translation into Spanish of the Declaration of Independence of the United States. Among the few readers met there questions were often asked of Fennimore Cooper, who seems to be better known in South America than any other North American. I received much kindness from those of Spanish descent who had read Mr. Cooper's works. The distinct pronunciation of his name shows the deep impression made upon their minds by that distinguished author.

In the College of Sciences and Arts were three hundred boys. The president seemed anxious to give a favorable impression of the institution. In the picture gallery some of the most choice drawings executed by the students from time to time were preserved. There seemed to be natural talent displayed, but a want of good instruction. Mathematics, philosophy, Latin gram-mar, and drawing are the principal studies. While on the side of the ridge in sight of 9,723 feet. Small hills intercept our view of the river after it turns. Leechler informs me that the Cascarilleros, from prominent places on this side the Andes, have seen Indians crossing the Wades of Dies? He was asked which he preferred to be, a Byron or a farmer? The boys around us laughed, when he spoke out quickly: "A Byron, sir." On the wall of a dressing-room hung course through a level country. The padre has seen a stream "A Byron, sir." On the wall of a dressing-room hung called "Marcapata" to the west of us, flowing northwest, which probably falls into the Madre de Dios below. The The president informed me they were worn by the boys in procession, or when they went to pay their respects to the prefect. Pera has a population of not quite two millions, more than half of which are friendly aborirines. On the standing army list there are six "Gran des Mariscales," seven "Jenerales de Division," with twenty "Jenerales de Brigada," and junior grades in

large proportion.

The people of the country complain of a constant recolutionary spirit in all places, and that there is no ad-

sleep till morning, with thirty-eight leagues by the road back to Cuzco. The ants troubled and bees stung us.

Before the break of day we all rose suddenly from our sandy beds, the dogs skulking in with tails between their leaves in the cares, in cares, in cares, in the care, in the cares, in th ate grass and roots of the earth, roamed among each

denly appeared among them. The opinion was that they were born from out of the great Lake *Titicaca*. The man called himself Munco Capac and his wife Coya Mama. He told the Indians he had been sent by their father, the Sun, to teach them to worship it. The wild men gathered around him, and he taught them to speak the Quichua language, to cultivate the land, to build the Temple of the Sun, while his wife showed the women how to spin the wool of animals and to clothe themselves.

The moon was worshipped as the wife of the sun, and believed to be the mother of Manco Capac. The evening star Venus was considered the attendant of the sun. They respected the cluster of "seven stars" because

they were called maids to the mother moon.

Manco Capac reigned many years, laid the foundation
of great changes in the manners of the aborigines, founded a church and a nation.

From time to time during the reign of the Incas the

neighboring tribes of Indians were brought under their control, either by persuasive means or by force of arms, the west to the eastern slope of the Andes, and from Quito, near the Equator, on the north, into Chili, near latitude 40° south.

Some of the Incas were great warriors, who marched to the frontiers with a determination to extend their laws and religion over other territory, until their possessions became so great that the twelfth Inca decided to deviate from the constitution established by the first, and gave the southern portion of the kingdom to his eidest and northern pertion to another son. These brothers quarrelled. Francisco Pizarro took the conqueror prisoner and had him hung, which completed the fall of the Peruvian empire, the civilization of which yet astonishes the Spaniards.

The Spaniards brought with them to Peru the horse, horned cattle, ass, goat, hog, sheep, tame cats, and dogs of good breed. They planted the grape vine in the valley of Cuzco, made slaves of the Peruvians, who joined to hurl their oppressors in their turn from the territory Some of the Incas were great warriors, who marched

to hurl their oppressors in their turn from the territory of Peru. In 1825, when the republicans gained battles, injury, and it is characteristic of the Indian as well as of others to hate their enemies and to love their friends.

These people enjoy the recollection of the example of
Manco Capac to this day. He seems to have shaped his

conduct to the disposition of the nation.

The worship of the planetary bodies, "the sun, moon, and stars," is some evidence of astronomical information which gave its votaries power over others ignorant of the natural laws which regulate the movements and periodic changes of these heavenly bodies, and thus gradually forced a perverted reverence of them by the multi-tude. The Hebrew moral law specially objects to such worship, which appears to have been previously known, and therefore was forbidden by Moses.

The victory of Alexander the Great over the Tyrians,

who were active, enterprising, and intelligent navigators, and the description of explorations to the Arabian Sea made by ships built upon the Indus, authorize a suspi-cion of very ancient intercourse by some competent means between civilized Asia and America at the south, as well as by northern navigators upon our eastern coasts. In evidence of ancient art and contrivance, when Alexander besieged Tyre, more than three hundred years before our era, he employed "chain cables" for his ships, after the Tyrian divers had out the rope cables and set

The hitherto recognised dates are not considered competent to compute the period of man's existence on this earth, the *original* estimate being possibly founded upon a different basis of calculation, similar to the comparison alluded ito by a sacred writer, "A thousand years in Thy sight are as yesterday when it is passed." The writer cannot doubt that Manco Capac and his wife

were realities. Long voyages attributed to a commercial people of very ancient date may authorize an attempt to show the possibility of the discovery and improvement of the aboriginal people distributed upon this portion of our great continent by some race versed in arts and knowledge, descended from the Asiatic family, to whom primitive advances in civilization have been most anciently attributed. The Phenicians are described to have made voyages from their colonial settlements on the shores of the Mediterranean to obtain amber from the Baltic and tin from the British Islands.

These Phenicians, originally passing by the waters or along the shores of the Euphrates from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea, are stated by tradition to have introduced agriculture, manufactures, arts, letters, architecture, and civilization to the aborigines of Europe and of Africa in "the antiquity of ancient days." The co-lonies of Sidan and Tyre in Asia, of Carthage in Africa, and some on the European shores in Greece, Italy, and Spain, have been attributed to these remains people. They are described in our venerated records as the merchants, navigators, and wise men of their distant age. To pass the stormy Bay of Biscay, and encounter the boisterous the stormy Bay of Biscay, and encounter the boisterous seas of the Northern Ocean, these explorers must have possessed vessels, with officers and equipments, experienced pilots, and competent seamen, to authorize suspicion of enterprise, perseverance, intelligence, and powers quite sufficient to lead them "to compass the earth."

The three years' voyages described in the Scriptures to have been undertaken by Tyrian seamen, and the valuable productions enumerated as portions of their cargoes illustrate the mercentile character of that age con-

goes, illustrate the mercantile character of that age, confirmed by curious modern discoveries in Egypt and Aslar to implements employed in the execution of signifi-cant works in porphyry and granite by the ancient Peruvians. Affinities in the manufactures of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and ancient Peruvians offer some suggestions of very remote intercommunication between portions of civilized Asia and the natives of the Andes. Indeed, the resemblances in the manners and customs of the Peruvians before the Spanish conquest to those of oriental nations of the most remote antiquity has been frequently referred to by historians best acquainted with the peculiarities of each.

Ancient revolutions, repeatedly referred to in Biblical history, may have driven numerous colonies in long-forgotten ages to seek refuge in most distant lands as now. If the modern knowledge of the winds and currents of the ocean permit, the writer will attempt to show that sea-going vessels, well managed by Phenicians, Tyrians, or Carthagenians, equal at least to those in which Columbus made his discoveries, were perfectly competent to traverse the Indian and South Pacific Ocean, and to have landed a civilized pair on the coast sufficiently near Lake Titicaca to give permanent credit to their appearance from that direction to instruct the gentle and tractable aborigines of these mountains, who, by the mild, intelligent, and persuasive character of the stranger, adapting their moderate Government to the peculiarities in the dispositions of the natives, gradually acquired that prominence in the peaceful arts of life which put to shame

the acts of later conquerors.

Comparisons of the sculls of the Inca's family with those of the aboriginal Peruvian engravings demonstrate the latter were deficient in intellectual character, while the Incas exhibit very distinct differences of conformation

The oriental practice of travelling by water or land accompanied by wives is notorious. It still appears a trait of character distinguishing Eastern people both in

Asia and America.

Capt. Galownin, of the Russian sloop-of-war Diana, sent by his Government in 1811 to make a survey of the Kurile group, and to attempt friendly relations with the Japanese, was induced to land with a weak party and taken prisoner. The officers of the Diana, in retalia-tion, intercepted a Japanese vessel of the largest size. Fortunately, the captain of this vessel was a great shipowner and merchant, a person of much influence and ability. He and his lady, the inseparable companion of his voyages, are described to have borne their misfor-

tunes with wonderful composure, like sailors! \* Williams's edition of the Life and Actions of Alexander

A CALIFORNIA LAKE .- The Placerville Herald says that Lake Bigler is one of the curiosities of California. It is a lake fifty miles long and from ten to twenty miles in width, situated between two distinct ridges of the Sierra Nevada, and but about one and a half miles north of the road to Carson's valley. According to the Herald it is a perfect paragon of a lake, a miniature paradise among the mountains. Its wildly beautiful and romantic shores are lined with forests, and its waters, which never freeze, although surrounded by snow during a great part of the year, abound in many varieties of fish, among which the salmon and speckled trout predominate. So clear are its waters that the objects on the bottom are distinctly visi-ble at a depth of thirty or forty feet. Upon the eastern side of the lake is a vast cavern extending to an unknown distance into the heart of the mountain. The entrance is arched in a peculiar manner, and the place, which has never been explored, is believed by the Indians to be the abode of the evil spirits of the mountains.